



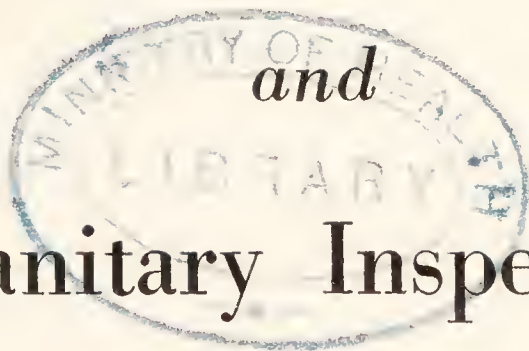
URBAN DISTRICT OF FLEET

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and
Sanitary Inspector
for 1950





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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health :

W. C. D. WALMSLEY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

F. E. SMALE, C.R. SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1950.

Area : 3,694 acres.

Population : 11,350 (estimated mid-year 1950)—(census 1931, 4,528—
with added area 1932, 7,810).

Number of inhabited houses : 2,533.

Sum represented by penny rate : £315.

Rateable value : £78,336.

General rate: 19/6 in the £.

Birth rate : 12.8.

Death rate : 11.9 (crude) : 11.2 (standardised).

Infantile death rate per 1,000 births : 27.3.

Total deaths from Diarrhoea : Nil.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis : 2.

Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases : 1.

Tuberculosis death rate : Pulmonary 0.17 : Non-Pulmonary 0.088.

The Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1950.

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Fleet Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1950, which is prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 112/50, and in general the information is in the same form as last year. The population, as given by the Registrar-General, is now a single figure, called the home population and includes both civilian and military. This year the figure is 11,350.

As regards the birth and death rates, the birth rate is slightly below last year and the death rate is much the same. The change is not significant.

Infectious Diseases.

The table in the report gives numbers of cases of Whooping Cough, Measles, etc. for 1949 and 1950 and I would like to draw your attention to this table. The increase in pneumonia cases was probably, in some measure, due to the bad weather in the latter part of the year but there were few cases of influenzal pneumonia. It will be seen that Whooping Cough was prevalent, but not Measles.

The only death from Infectious Disease occurred in a male suffering from Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.		Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	..	136	74	62
Illegitimate	..	10	3	7
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)=12.8.				

Still Births.				
Legitimate	..	5	2	3
Illegitimate	..	—	—	—
Rate (per 1,000 total births)=33.1.				

Deaths.		Total	Male	Female
		135	67	68

Rate (per 1,000 population)=11.9.

Deaths from Puerperal causes : Nil.

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births):

Legitimate 13.7

Illegitimate 13.7

Deaths from Cancer : 18.

Deaths from Measles : Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough : Nil.

Deaths from Infantile Paralysis : 1.

BIRTH RATES.

Year	FLEET URBAN DISTRICT		England & Wales Birth Rate
	No. of Births	Birth Rate	
1946	204	24.3	19.1
1947	139	16.3	20.5
1948	154	18.2	17.9
1949	139	16.4	16.7
1950	146	12.8	15.8

DEATH RATES.

Year	FLEET URBAN DISTRICT		England & Wales Death Rate
	No. of Deaths	Death Rate	
1946	111	13.2	11.5
1947	113	13.2	12.0
1948	99	11.7	10.8
1949	105	12.4	11.7
1950	135	11.9	11.6

INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Year	FLEET URBAN DISTRICT			England & Wales Rate per 1,000 Births
	Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 births	
1946	204	4	19.6	43
1947	139	6	43.1	41
1948	154	3	19.4	34
1949	139	2	14.3	32
1950	146	4	27.3	29.8

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1950.

						M.	F.
Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tuberculosis—other	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Cancer—stomach	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Cancer—lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Cancer—breast	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Cancer—uterus	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Cancer—other	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Leukaemia—aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	9	16
Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	18	11
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Other heart diseases	..	..	..	..	..	9	10
Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	10	6
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
All other accidents	..	..	.....	..	..	—	2
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
						—	—
				Total	..	67	68
						==	==
				Total		M.	F.
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	..			4		3	1

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1950. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	Fleet
BIRTHS: (Rates per 1,000 Home population) :		
Live Births	15.8	12.8
Still Births	0.37	0.44
DEATHS:		
All Causes	11.6	11.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.26
Influenza	0.10	0.08
Smallpox	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis inc. (Polio-encephalitis) ..	0.02	0.08
Pneumonia	0.46	0.44
Notifications (corrected)		
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.50	0.70
Whooping Cough	3.60	4.14
Diphtheria	0.02	0.00
Erysipelas	0.17	0.08
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Measles	8.39	0.70
Pneumonia	0.70	4.84
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic	0.13	0.17
Non-Paralytic	0.05	0.00
Food poisoning	0.17	0.00
DEATHS: (Rates per 1,000 Live Births) :		
All causes under 1 year of age	29.8	13.7
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age ..	1.9	0.00
Notifications (corrected) (Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still Births))		
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	0.00

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

There are two District Nurses, (Miss MacMonigall and Miss Phillips), who are qualified midwives, and since the 5th July, 1948, have been under the jurisdiction of the Hampshire County Council.

There is also a Home-help service in operation, and this is administered by a County Council Organiser with headquarters at Farnborough. Home-helpers in Fleet, Hook, Farnborough and Aldershot, are on call for full or part-time service in the area, and the local practitioners, as well as the District Nurses co-operate in the scheme, which is working well.

During 1950, 42 families in the district received domestic aid from the service.

This area, for general hospital purposes, comes under the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

The Fleet and District Hospital contains 33 beds, (9 male, 14 female, 6 children's and 4 private wards), and provides general medical and surgical treatment. There is a separate children's ward. There is no resident Medical Officer. There is a consultant surgical and medical staff in addition to the Doctors in practice in the area, who attend at the hospital.

Cases of Infectious Diseases are treated at Aldershot Civil Isolation Hospital. The newly constituted ambulance service provides for removal of patients to hospital through the local depots at Aldershot and Farnborough.

The County Council is responsible for Tuberculosis, School Medical Services, Mental Deficiency, Venereal Diseases, Maternity and Child Welfare, Orthopaedic Services, and the care of premature infants and illegitimate children.

The special clinic for Venereal Diseases is held at the Manor Park House, Aldershot, by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory Service is at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, (telephone 3807), and the Director is Dr. R. D. Mackenzie. All types of bacteriological examinations are carried out there.

Chemical examinations of water, etc., are carried out at the Borough Analyst's Laboratory, Southampton, by arrangement with the Southampton County Borough Council. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Diphtheria Immunisation:

Fleet : Held on the first Monday in every month at the Institute, Albert Street (discontinued in August, 1950).

Venereal Diseases:

Women : Held every Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. at the Manor Park House, Manor Park, Aldershot.

Men : Held every Monday, 5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m. at the Manor Park House, Manor Park, Aldershot.

Tuberculosis Clinic:

Held every Tuesday 9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. and Saturday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon at the Manor Park House, Manor Park, Aldershot.

Child Welfare:

The first and third Thursday in every month at the Institute, Albert Street, Fleet.

Ante Natal:

The second and fourth Friday in every month at the Institute, Albert Street, Fleet.

The County Council Health Visitor and School Nurse for Fleet Ward is Miss B. B. Harrington, H.V., S.R.N., S.C.M., and for the Crookham Ward, Miss E. Simpson, H.V., S.R.N., S.C.M.

Outside the District, but serving the area, Orthopaedic Clinics for school children and infants are held at Farnborough and Aldershot, on alternate first Tuesdays in every month, and School Eye Clinics are held by the County Council at Aldershot, as required.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis for infants and school children is done by the Local Authority for the County Council and is a free service. Clinics were held monthly at Fleet until August. Parents may elect to have their children done privately by their own Doctor if they wish, and prophylaxis is provided free on demand to the Doctor. The monthly clinic at Fleet was discontinued in August due to lack of support but it was noticeable that more people were being treated by their own private doctor. Clinics held at the schools would appear to be more successful in getting school children immunised and also for giving "booster" doses. Children under school age can still be immunised at the fortnightly child welfare clinic.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

There were 121 notifications of infectious diseases during the year as compared with 87 in 1949. There was a big decrease in the number of cases of Measles and a correspondingly big increase in cases of whooping cough, whilst cases of pneumonia showed a substantial increase.

It is to be regretted that two cases of poliomyelitis occurred. Both cases were adults (one male and one female). The man, aged 23 died in hospital but the woman, who was a visitor to the district and probably contracted the disease from another area, was only slightly paralysed and returned home after hospital treatment.

Once again no cases of diphtheria were notified and it is gratifying to record that the last cases occurred in 1946.

Comparative Tables.

Disease	1950	1949
Scarlet Fever	8	—
Pneumonia	55	19
Measles	8	61
Whooping Cough	47	4
Erysipelas	1	3
Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) ..	2	—

There were two admissions to hospital—one a case of pneumonia and the other a case of measles.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The number of children who completed the course of immunisation during 1950 was 103 (99 under 5 years of age and 4 aged 5—14 years of age). It is estimated that 92% of all children under 15 years of age have been immunised. 11 re-enforcement doses were given during the year.

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified during the year was 6 pulmonary as against 6 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary in 1949. One of the pulmonary cases was a transfer from another district.

Comparative Tables of New Cases and Deaths.

Year	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	PULMONARY	NON-PULMONARY	PULMONARY	NON-PULMONARY
1946	8	3	2	—
1947	4	3	4	1
1948	10	1	2	1
1949	6	1	—	—
1950	6	—	2	1

Venereal Diseases.

No cases of Venereal Diseases were specially brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Infestation.

The amount of infestation in the area remains small. No cases of nits were notified but 4 cases of scabies in one family were reported by a local practitioner and treatment arranged for at the Cleansing Centre, Aldershot. In addition 2 dwelling houses (3 rooms) were treated for bed bug infestation with great success.

Disinfection.

9 rooms were disinfected after notifiable diseases or on request.

I wish to thank Mr. F. E. Smale, your Sanitary Inspector for his continued help and assistance, so willingly given in the Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. WALMSLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1951.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1950

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Fleet Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1950, and my fourth as your Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The whole of the water supply for the area is provided by the Mid-Wessex Water Company, and I am indebted to the Chief Engineer of the Company for the following report :—

(1) Water is supplied for the whole area by the Mid-Wessex Water Company and is obtained from wells in the chalk at Itchel and Greywell. An adequate supply for all purposes without restriction was maintained throughout the year.

(2) Samples of water were taken regularly and frequently by the Company before and after treatment at the works, and in supply. They were examined chemically and bacteriologically by their resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and in addition samples were submitted to an independent specialist for report at regular intervals.

The reports during the year on all samples of treated water at the works and in supply have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity.

Precautionary chlorination treatment is applied continuously at all sources.

(3) The water distributed in this area is a normal chalk derived water and has no plumbo-solvent action.

(4) No action was necessary, so far as the Company was concerned, to deal with any form of contamination.

One dwellinghouse was provided with a piped supply leaving some 38 houses with a well supply.

Water Sampling.

(a) Well Water Supplies.

During the year 1 sample of water from a domestic well was taken for chemical and bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory.

(b) Public Main Supply.

The four quarterly and one additional samples of the Mid-Wessex Water Company's main supply were taken from different parts of the

district, and all were reported satisfactory. The hardness figures for the five samples were 12.6 degrees (Clarke's Scale), 10.4, 15.0, 12.9 and 14.8.

(c) Swimming Pool.

Three samples of water from the public open-air swimming pool at the Fleet Country Club, Cove Road, Fleet were reported satisfactory, both chemically and bacteriologically. In one sample a high bacterial count was recorded and although the bacteriologist reported that this was of no great significance in a sample from an open-air pool, the chlorine dosage was increased and this brought down the count considerably.

(d) Sewage Works Effluent.

The Military Authorities continued to take monthly samples of the effluent from the Military Sewage Disposal Works at Crookham and results of the analyses were received by the Department. They are always reported satisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

I am indebted to your Surveyor, Mr. J. D. Chivers, for the following report :—

The sewage works and the sewerage installations have been maintained in a satisfactory condition and the samples of the effluent from the outfall works have proved satisfactory to the Thames Conservancy Board.

The electrical automatic compressor plant was installed at the Compressor Station early in the year and has proved to be a great asset especially in dealing with the night flow of sewage.

The first section of the proposed sewerage extension scheme for the remainder of the main drainage in Crookham Ward was agreed to by the Ministry of Health and permission given to obtain tenders. This contract includes the construction of a pumping station in Hitches Lane and a trunk sewer from this site through to Basingbourne Road, a section of sewer from Dinorben along Coxheath Road and Gally Hill Road to a point opposite Crookham Church; also a rising main from the new pumping station to Elvetham Road. The iron pipes for this contract were delivered during the year and it was hoped to make an early start in 1951.

Public Cleansing.

A regular weekly collection of refuse and salvage was maintained throughout the district.

The following table shows the sales of salvage since 1946.

Year	Total Sales	Average Monthly Sales
1946	£834/11/5	£69/11/0
1947	£871/9/6	£72/12/5
1948	£914/18/2	£76/18/2
1949	£745/0/0	£62/1/7
1950	£530/0/0	£44/3/3

Owing to the very reduced price of salvaged paper, the income during the year showed a considerable reduction. Unfortunately the special weekly collection of paper from the shops had to be discontinued for a period, and the collection of waste paper decreased from 115 tons in 1949 to 84 tons in 1950.

In view of the fact that the site of the refuse tip at Farnham Road was considered unsatisfactory, a new site was being sought for but had not been found at the end of the year.

HOUSING

Difficulties in getting repairs carried out to dwelling houses as a result of notices from the Department continued during 1950, due mainly to labour shortage. Urgent repairs were usually carried out in a reasonable time.

It is felt that only a survey of all the houses in the district can reveal the amount of repair work which needs attention. Such a survey could also be used to ascertain the degree of overcrowding which must undoubtedly exist due to the general shortage of housing accommodation.

Housing Act, 1936.

There was no change in the conditions regarding the dwelling houses represented under Section 11 of the Act during the years 1948 and 1949.

Details of housing inspections, notices served etc., will be found in a succeeding paragraph.

Housing Building Progress.

Your Surveyor (Mr. J. D. Chivers) has kindly supplied the following report :—

During the year the following erection of houses were completed.

Council Housing—Permanent houses completed during 1950.

Scheme No. 10—Kenilworth Crescent, Messrs. Eggleton ..	6
Scheme No. 11—Reading Road South—Messrs. Eggleton ..	8
Scheme No. 12—Guildford Road—Mardles & Sons ..	3
	<hr/>
Total ..	17
	<hr/>

Houses under Construction.

Scheme No. 11—Reading Road South—Messrs. Eggleton ..	6
Scheme No. 13—Coxheath Housing Site	

Site works consisting of roads, sewers, surface water drainage, etc., was started on the above scheme for the construction of 46 houses.

Total Number of Post-War Houses built in the district.

Council Houses	104
Private Enterprise	51

No further licences were issued during the year for private enterprise dwellings.

I am indebted to your Housing Officer (Mr. F. C. London) for the following report :—

Additional applications received during the year for permanent accommodation numbered 35.

Sixteen new houses were tenanted, of this total 7 were transfers of tenancies from Council Flats and 5 were transfers from requisitioned property. The last family was removed from Redfields and permission to de-requisition applied for.

Three huts at Dinorben were demolished, the Council were however obliged to accept further tenants at this settlement owing to evictions by private landlords.

The Points Scheme was reviewed by the full Council and various amendments made, chiefly by giving more weight to the residential qualification and additional points where there is more than one child.

The waiting list was surveyed and as a result reduced to 222 live applications. These were then divided into three categories :—

Cat. 1—Those with some chance of a tenancy during the next two years.

Cat. 2—Retained on list but little chance of a tenancy during the next two years.

Cat. 3—Practically no chance of ever being offered a tenancy.

All applicants in category 1, were later interviewed by the Selection Committee and this proved a useful innovation.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council continued to participate in the work of the North East Hants Workable Area Committee for Rodent Control and quarterly meetings were held in the four districts represented on the Committee.

Locally, a free service to both business and private premises continued to be given during the year although the work was interrupted by two spells of illness of the Rodent Operator. During both periods the services of a workman from the Surveyor's Department were utilised to advantage.

The annual test baiting of the sewers, in a different part of the district from that surveyed last year, revealed no sign of infestation.

A summary of the work carried out by the Rodent Operator is given below :—

					Rats	Mice
Complaints of infestation received	..	..	..	..	134	66
Visits of inspection	..	..	..	..	1103	66
Visits for baiting and extermination		..	..		670	330
Premises cleared of infestation	..	..	..		134	66
Bodies recovered	..	..	..	..	234	265
Estimated kill	..	..	..	..	1091	336

Pest Destruction.

Two houses were cleared of infestation by bedbugs and one of ants.

SHOPS

The County Council are responsible through their Weights and Measures Department for the closing and other provisions of the Shops Acts, except for the sanitary provisions contained in Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950 (formerly Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934), which is administered by the Local Sanitary Authority.

The provisions of the latter section are carried out and 3 inspections were made during the year.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Five dwelling houses with pail closets were provided with new disposal arrangements, 2 by connections to the sewer and 3 by connection to new cesspools in the unsewered parts of the area. In addition 1 dwelling house with cesspool drainage was connected to the sewer.

Crookham Sewerage Extension Scheme.

At the end of the year the Council had accepted a tender for the construction of the new trunk sewer from Crookham but work had not commenced at the time this report was prepared.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

There are two producers of milk situated within the Urban District, one of whom produces Tuberculin tested milk which is sold wholesale to a dairy in another district, and the other produces ungraded milk.

There are 4 retailers, one of whom has registered premises in an adjoining district. 85 inspections of cowsheds and dairies were carried out during the year and informal action only was necessary to secure compliance with the statutes.

Samples of milk taken for adulteration show a welcome increase in both milk fat and non-fatty solids and none were found to be adulterated. Details of all samples, including milk, taken for adulteration will be found in a later paragraph.

It is interesting to record the following amounts of the different designated milk sold in the area.

Tuberculin tested (raw)—3.5% Pasteurised (ordinary)—58%.

Tuberculin tested (pasteurised) 34% Ungraded (raw) 4.5%.

It will be seen that the amount of undesignated milk retailed in the district is very small and this together with the quality and bacterial cleanliness, as evidenced by the results of samples, shows that the district is supplied with milk of an excellent standard.

During the year one of the two large dairyman in the district decided to pasteurise on his premises the whole of the tuberculin tested milk supply whilst the other arranged for the whole of the supply other than his T.T. supply, to be pasteurised at a dairy in another area, with the result that only designated milk is sold from these two dairies.

Sampling.

A total of 80 samples were taken with the following results :—

Designation	No. of Samples Submitted	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		T.B. (pos.)
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	
Raw (undesignated) ..	7	4	3	—	—	1
Tuberculin T'd. (raw) ..	24	23	1	—	—	—
Accredited (raw) ..	8	8	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	29	29	—	29	—	—
Tuber. T'd. (pasteurised)	12	12	—	12	—	—
Totals ..	80	76	4	41	—	1

The results show a distinct improvement on last year and it is noteworthy that none of the samples of pasteurised milk failed the prescribed tests and as the bulk of this milk is pasteurised in the district, the efficiency of the plant and its operators is clearly demonstrated. Of 11 bottled samples (9 pasteurised, 1 T.T. (pasteurised) and 1 T.T. (raw)), 8 (pasteurised) were from the 3 schools in the area. All passed the prescribed tests.

Eight samples (3 ungraded, 3 Tuberculin tested and 2 accredited) were submitted for the T.B. biological test and 1 ungraded (raw) sample was reported positive. After reporting the matter to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the herd of the producer concerned was examined and one cow was found with Tuberculosis of the udder. This animal was destroyed under the provisions of the T.B. Order. In the meantime raw supplies from this source were pasteurised and continued to be pasteurised even though subsequent samples proved negative.

In another sample *Brucella abortus* was isolated. This is the germ which can cause Undulant fever in humans but the milk from the producer concerned was already being pasteurised. The affected animal recovered. Copies of adverse reports were sent to the producer, the Area Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the County Medical Officer of Health for necessary action.

In addition a series of 16 bottles (pint, half-pint and one-third pint) were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for Sterility. Twelve bottles gave a nil count and four a mean bottle count of 171 (reckoned as per pint bottle). When compared with the following provisional classification for milk bottles it will be seen that the results were excellent.

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle.

Not more than 600	Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000	Fairly satisfactory
Over 2,000	Unsatisfactory

Designated Milk.

The following table gives details of licences in force on the 31st December, 1950.

Designation of Milk	Licensed Establishments	Dealers	Supplementary Licences	Total
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised (inc. Tuberculin T'd. (past.))	—	1 (bottling)	—	1
	1	1 (bottling)	2	4
			Total	5

In the Annual Report for 1949 comment was made on the provisions in the new Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, by which the responsibility for the licensing of pasteurising establishments was transferred from Local Authorities to Food and Drugs Authorities (in the case of Fleet, the County Council) and the suggestion was made that the County Council's powers should be delegated to Local Authorities. After representations by several Local Authorities in the County area, the County Council agreed to delegate their powers and pasteurising licences are now issued by the Local Authority on behalf of the County Council and this appears to be a satisfactory arrangement.

Ice Cream.

Twenty six premises are registered for the retail sale of ice cream under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. One cafe also manufactures and retails ice cream from specially adapted and seperate premises. 74 inspections of all premises were carried out and no contraventions of the above statute nor of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947, were found.

A total of 20 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results :—

Type of Sample	Provisional Grading				Totals
	1	2	3	4	
Loose	8	—	1	2	11
Wrapped (unopened) ..	8	—	—	—	8
Wrapped (opened).. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ..	17	—	1	2	20

The two samples which were placed in grade 4 were from the same retailer and produced by the same manufacturer at premises in Hertfordshire. After thorough investigation from the time the bulk ice cream left the manufacturer and arrived at the retailer's premises, via

a wholesale distributor, it was concluded that the fault lay in the lack of proper and efficient storage and freezing facilities during distribution. Attempts were being made to improve these facilities, and in the meantime supplies of ice cream from this source were discontinued. But for the two samples in Grade 4, only 1 other sample fell below provisional grade 1 as compared with 5 last year. The Ministry of Food have been pressed for some time to introduce a "quality" standard for ice cream and the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, which comes into force on the 1st March, 1951, has been made. This Order prescribes the following minimum standards of composition for ice cream—5% fat, 10% sugar and 7½% milk solids other than fat.

Samples taken for adulteration will, from 1st March, 1951, also be submitted for "quality" standard by the Sampling Officers of the County Council, i.e. the Weights and Measures Inspectors and details will be given in the next Annual Report.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

The meat supply of the district continues to be distributed from the Farnborough and Aldershot slaughterhouses. There was no great improvement in the handling of carcasses and offals during delivery to butchers, but the amount of carcase meat condemned fell sharply, due no doubt to the lack of a really hot summer. There was also a sharp decline in the amount of fish condemned (18 stone) as against 119 stones in 1949. Quick-freezing facilities at the ports are coming more into use and the gradual substitution of washable metal boxes for the unhygienic wooden ones would seem to have helped in the improvement of the condition of the fish supplies which have long distances to travel to an inland town such as Fleet.

During the year 654 inspections of all types of food premises were made and details of the number of visits to the different classes of premises are given in a subsequent table. The food premises generally were maintained in a cleanly condition and no resort to statutory action was found necessary to secure remedying of the few contraventions found. In one case a new food preparation room was built at the rear of an existing butcher's shop.

There are nine premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the preparation of preserved etc., food.

Byelaws.

In March, the Council made Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of "Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air." The byelaws, which were based on the Ministry of Food's Model Byelaws, were confirmed by that Ministry and came into operation on July 10th, 1950.

A copy of the byelaws was sent to the proprietor of each food handling establishment in the district, with additional copies for employees. The byelaws provide a useful supplement to the existing legislation on food hygiene.

The following articles of food were surrendered and destroyed as being unfit for human food :—

Meat (carcase)	..	118 lbs.	Fish	..	..	..	18 stones
Meat (canned)	..	54 lbs.	Shrimps	..	..	..	2 galls.
Ham	..	6 lbs.	Eggs	..	..	..	2,451
Ham (canned)	..	3 lbs.	Butter	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Pressed Pork	..	12 lbs.	Margarine	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Bacon	..	20 lbs.	Cheese	..	..	..	12 lbs.
Rabbit	..	47 lbs.	Cake flour	..	..	..	46 pkts.
Poultry	..	35 lbs.	Tinned foods (various)	..	..	..	401 tins
Sausages	..	60 lbs.					

Food Poisoning.

There were no outbreaks or cases of food poisoning reported in the district during the year.

(c) Adulteration etc.

The County Council is the responsible Authority.

I am indebted to Mr. C. O. Perry, Chief Inspector, for the following report :—

The following is a list of the samples taken within the Fleet Urban District during the year.

Article	No. of Samples taken	
	Genuine	Unsatisfactory
Butter and other Fats	4	—
Drugs	1	—
Milk	27	—
Sausages and other Meat Products ..	4	—
Ice Cream	1	—
Spirits	3	—
Total	40	—

The 27 milk samples contained an average of 4.06% Milk Fat and 8.94% Non-Fatty Solids.

GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION WORK.

Details of the inspections carried out during the year are given in the following table.

Premises Inspected.	No. of inspections
<i>Re</i> Water Supply	12
Drainage	142
Stables and Piggeries	3
Factories	67
Moveable dwellings	10
Refuse collection (dustbins) and disposal	64
Rats and Mice destruction	47
Shops (re Shops Acts)	3
Schools	2
Swimming pools	4
Rivers pollution	1
Pest extermination	5
Keeping of animals	2
Infectious diseases	10
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	24
Miscellaneous other visits	9

Meat and Food Inspection.

Butchers shops	106
Fishmongers and fishfriers	83
Grocers	39
Greengrocers	17
Cowsheds	3
Dairies	82
Bakehouses	75
Confectioners	1
Ice cream premises	74
Food preparing premises	99
Cafes and canteens	65
Licensed premises	10
Miscellaneous milk visits	35
Miscellaneous food visits	50

Dwelling Houses.

Under Public Health Acts	47
Re-inspections under Public Health Acts	99
Under Housing Acts	5
Re-inspections under Housing Acts	2
Re : over-crowding	1
Re : verminous premises	2
Miscellaneous housing visits	16

Total	1321
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Drainage.

Alterations, additions and repairs	37
Drain stoppages cleared	69
Drain tests (water)	..	..	80
Cesspools emptied	..	..	151
Cesspools (loads)	..	..	203

The Rodent Operator also carries out the work of unstopping drains, on request, at a charge to the occupier of 2/- per hour. This scheme is to the advantage of the occupier and is instrumental in the prevention of Public Health nuisances.

Cesspools are emptied at a cost to the occupier of £1/0/0 per load of 750 gallons. The work is carried out under contract to the Council by a private contractor (The Hampshire Cleansing Service). This arrangement works well.

Complaints.

Housing defects	..	..	..	..	..	8
Rodent Infestation	..	..	..	..	..	171
Drainage (general)	..	..	..	..	..	14
Drainage (obstructed drains)	..	..	..	..	..	80
Pests (general)	..	..	..	..	..	19
Dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	1
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	1
Disinfections	..	..	..	..	..	7
Public Health nuisances (general)	..	..	..	..	..	8
Total						309

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

1. **INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to the health made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority..	43	65	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	49	67	—	—

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	1	—	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	3	3	—	—	—
Total ..	8	6	—	2	—

NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR.

Form of Notice	Number served	Premises	Defects
Informal			
(a) Sanitary defects ..	30	35	166
(b) Others	3	3	10
Total ..	33	38	176
Statutory			
(a) Sanitary defects ..	1	1	4
(b) Others	—	—	—
Total ..	1	1	4

In conclusion I must once again express to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my appreciation of their support and to your Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Walmsley. I also express to your Clerk and Surveyor, my thanks for their continued co-operation during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant, F. E. SMALE,

July, 1951.

Sanitary Inspector.